hoes before putting on a new layer. The direction of the strokes for one layer will be diagonal, from left /157/ to right, and for the next one from right to left, and so forth, from which the walls in Figure 52 (p. 158) retain a marked zigzag effect. /Figure 51. Caption: The palace of the khan of Khiva/ 333

Considering the nature of the material, the walls must naturally be thicker at the bottom than at the top. The upper edge of the wall is indented, /158/ and it serves partly as decoration and partly provides loopholes for shooting. Inside the town walls runs a platform on which the defenders can place cannons, and on which a person can walk all the way around the entire town. (Figure 53) For the walls continue without any interruption over rivers, canals, and ravines. /Figure 52. Caption: Turkestan town wall. / Therefore the water courses are bridged over with thick beams and on these the walls are built in the same manner as on dry land. The height of the town walls differs according to the terrain, the importance of the place, and the greater or lesser danger of the position. The walls of Tashkent, which are among the strongest, still standing at the time of my visit in 1874, had a height of from four and a half to six meters. Their circumference was about 25 kilometers. /Figure 53. Caption: Turkestan town wall, cross section. / The houses were not built against the town walls, but instead a wide street went around the whole town inside the wall, clearly to facilitate the defense. The gardens and fields nearly all lay outside the town walls, but each of them was likewise surrounded by its own wall, also made of clay. From the basic town twelve gates led out to the gardens and the nearby settlements, and these were usually named after the towns /159/ to which they led, as, for example, the Kokand gate, the Samarkand gate, etc. The arrangement of the town gates is quite a characteristic one in Turkestan. To shoot breaches in a loess wall is very difficult, because thin walls can be easily penetrated by the bullets without causing further damage, whereas from thick walls the bullets ricochet. In attacking a Turkestan town, therefore, the gates must always be stormed. These are therefore always built as solidly as possible. On both sides of the gate, very solid, more or less conical, round towers are built with platforms on which to put the fortification guns (Figures 52 and 54). The gate, provided with these massive wings, leads into a large, high, quadrangular hall, the floor of which is raised about two meters above the road. /Figure 54. Caption: The town gate of Khiva. / In this hall, through which everyone who walks, rides horseback or drives through the gate

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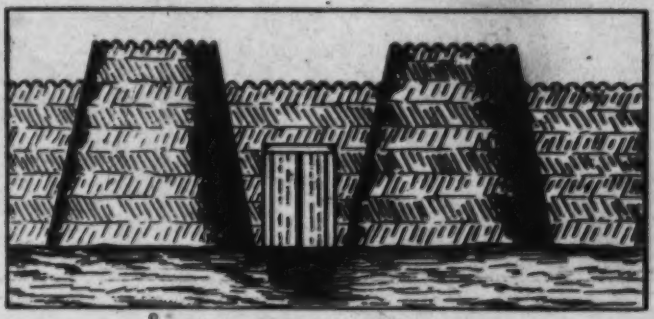

Fig.a. Turkestan town wall.

l: von Schwarz --11b[illegible]-8(ca.1895) 1900 Fl.1 Turkestan Fl.1

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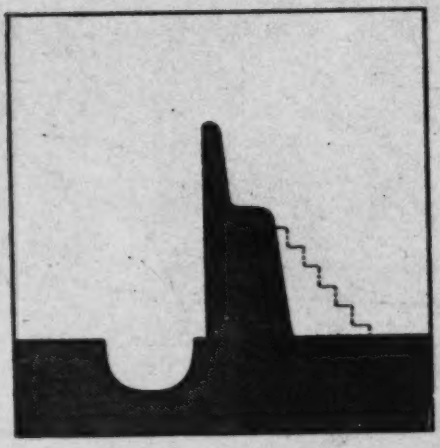

Fig.sa. Turkestan town wall, cross section.

1: von Schwarz--11c N-5 (ca 1895) 1900 Rl.1 Turkestan Rl.1

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Fig. 54. The town gate of Khiva.

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361 must pass, the gate watch is placed. During the day the gates are continually open, but at nightfall they are closed and the keys delivered to the chief of police in charge, to avoid any sort of surprise through the carelessness or treachery of the guards at the gate. [696] In the gate halls mentioned above in those regions which are still independent, the judges often take their places on bazaar days to administer justice to each one who has some sort of request. The punishments decreed are carried out in the same place, so that perhaps those criminals sentenced to hang will be hung upon the ceiling beams, and those visiting the bazaar must pass under them. When General von Kauffmann retreated from the rebellious town of Kokand, immediately after his departure, the Khan he had installed was stuck up like a pig in the bazaar, and when he regained control there for the second time /160/ he ordered the ringleaders to be hung in groups in all the gates of the town, as a horrible example.

In order to assure the safety of their town, the people of Tashkent not only built a very strong wall which was practically impregnable under Turkestan conditions., but they also installed a number [721] of observation posts outside the town. Since declarations of war were not the custom among the people of Turkestan, and the great art of the Turkestan battle leaders lay precisely in the execution of sudden and unexpected attacks in time of peace, the people of Tashkent built a number of artificial conical hills in the steppe, from twelve to fifteen meters high, on which various sentinels were placed, who were supposed to report the approach of enemies. These observation hills are usually found in pairs and are usually located in the even steppe where there are no suitable natural rises in the ground. They extend along the road to Fergana, from which Tashkent was most often exposed to surprise attacks, as far as the modern relay station Uralskaya, seventy kilometers from Tashkent.

Today the town wall of Tashkent, which no longer has any function, has fallen completely into decay, and on the east side, where the Sart and Russian towns meet, it has been entirely levelled because the material of the wall has been used by the Russians and the natives for brick-making.

Like all the towns of Turkestan, Tashkent once had an Urda(1)

1. In the towns inhabited by Tadzhiks, as, for example, Khodzhent/Leninbad/and Samarkand, the fortresses were designated by the name 'Ark' obviously the same root as the Latin arx. /citadel. /

*[Cf. cat 16, p. 8 -- Analyst]

Tashkent

or citadel which was blown up by the Russians immediately after the capture of the town. It was located on the upper left bank of the Bos-su canal, and the site today is within the Russian town and barracks and various public and private buildings are built on it. 712 361

2. The Bazaar

The bazaar has a meaning for the Central Asians which it is difficult for the European to grasp properly. The Central Asian spends the greater part of his life in the bazaar, and for him it takes the place of our newspapers, restaurants, coffeehouses, townhalls, amusement places, stock exchanges, law courts, etc. At the bazaar the entire public life and a great part of the private life of the male urban population takes place, and day in, day out, in winter and summer almost the entire population, when it is not occupied with work in the fields, is gathered in the bazaar. The bazaar is the real home of the townsman; since his private dwelling serves him primarily as a lodging for the night, and as a depository for his property and his wives and children, he therefore expends relatively /161/ little trouble on it. 366

/Figure 55. Caption: Bazaar scene in Tashkent: A mullah preaches in the open marketplace. / p.139a

The arrangement of the bazaars is the same everywhere, and the bazaars of the different towns differ from each other only /162/ in size. The bazaar in Tashkent is one of the largest in all Central Asia, containing about four thousand shops and workshops. The streets of the bazaar are relatively wide and mostly covered with reed mats, which are spread along beams diagonally placed over the streets from one row of stalls to another. The result is a pleasant twilight and a refreshing coolness, which is increased by a constant sprinkling of the bazaar streets with water. It is a beneficent contrast to the dazzling sunlight and the stifling ovenlike heat of the nearby streets leading into the dwelling quarters. (Figure 56). 361 366 p.140a

The booths which range along both sides of the bazaar streets, serving either for selling goods or as workshops for the various craftsmen, all look alike and have nothing in common with European shops. They are rooms two and a half to three meters high, four and a half to six meters long, and from two to two and a half meters deep, which are completely open to the street. The walls are made of clay or else of reed screens spread over on both sides with clay. The roof also is 347

364 the cleanliness of the households or the streets, nor about the purity of the water flowing through the streets. All refuse is thrown out into the [164] street or into the aryk. As a result both the air and the water are infected and transmit, one must suppose, those epidemic diseases which exist among the natives of Turkestan (leprosy, Sart disease (a skin disease), dracontiasis, 727 goiter). In general /391/ our military administration in Turkestan has never billeted army detachments in the native towns and villages, first, because of the poor construction of the [609] houses, and secondly because of the aloofness of the population, who have not yet mixed at all with the conquerors, and who, according to their religious law, almost never permit strangers to enter their dwellings.

727 The Russians, in cases of necessity,
712 occupy only such native dwellings as those which are confiscated and can be made suitable for European habitation. In most cases they have occupied the homes of former rulers or begs who have fled, and whose property consequently has been turned over to the treasury.

712 These dwellings have been adapted either as barracks or as military hospitals. The adaptation has consisted of putting in large windows, installing ventilation, and so on. The Russians who occupied Tashkent built barracks for the army in the native manner, i.e., with the framework type of construction. But they soon discarded this system and began to build both the military buildings and the living quarters of unfired clay, laid in a regular manner.